

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THOSE IN.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, REXLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SIX PAGES.

TUESDAY JANUARY 30, 1894.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Fitzhugh Lodge, I. O. O. F., Eagle Hall, Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows Hall.

Jameson Tribe, I. O. R. M., 544-Fellows Hall.

Liberty Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Cersley's Hall.

Capital City Lodge, I. O. O. F., Gatewood's Hall.

Trinity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Central Hall, Howard's Grove Lodge, I. O. G. T., Howard's Grove.

Central Beneficial and Social Society, Lee Camp Hall.

Company "B," First Regiment, Armory, Company "C," First Regiment, Armory.

R. L. Blues, Snyder Building, Richmond Howitzers, Howitzers' Armory.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S OPPORTUNITY.

If the Democratic party were wise, it has to-day the opportunity that does not come twice in the life of a party much oftener than it comes in the life of an individual. A review of the past five years which divide themselves into three stages ought to make that as plain as day.

At the beginning of February, 1889, four years of the first Democratic Administration which the country had known for twenty-five years were about coming to a close. The country was in a boom of prosperity with but a single cloud in sight, and that, the silver mania, no larger than a man's hand.

The United States Treasury was bursting with cash for which no use could be found except to anticipate the payment of bonds, not due, at a high premium which Harrison immediately proceeded to do. There were \$185,000,000 of surplus cash lying in the Treasury for which the government had no other use.

By one of those strange fatalities through which nations have often been caused to act on a case before it was fully understood, the American people turned the Democratic party out of power in the fall of 1889, upon the very issue on which, four years afterwards, they returned it to power by a practically unanimous vote.

Coming into possession by that election of every department of the government, what did the Republican party proceed to do? They hastened to loot the Treasury and squander every dollar of the surplus that Democratic thrift had accumulated. But they did not stop at this. They added to the permanent expenses of the government millions in the way of fixed appropriations which were unnecessary, but which we will probably never rid the government of so much easier is it to secure an appropriation than to end it. Rioting in their power, they imposed tariff taxes upon every thing that Americans must use in their daily life that robs them of hundreds of millions of dollars which go into the pockets of tariff protected monopolists who in return contribute to the Republican party a percentage of these profits as a corruption fund with which they may debauch the elections of the people, and their reckless and corrupt work leaves the Treasury now with a list of annual expenditures \$80,000,000 greater than its receipts. This is the state of affairs which the first stage presents, and it is bad enough. The next stage is one for which the Democratic party and the Republican party are jointly responsible but the Democrats more largely than the Republicans.

That little cloud which was no larger than a man's hand in February, 1889, had grown by June, 1893, into a tornado that threatened the very life of the nation. Yielding men, procrastinating men, and weak men, had allowed the wild men to organize and consolidate all those restless elements in every society that look to change for all good, until they had fastened a malign grip upon the throat of order and rest, that threatened death to the nation from asphyxiation and dry rot. The Republican party is beyond question responsible in part for the disaster which free silver brought on the country, but the Democratic party must just as certainly bear the greater part of that burden. This is the second stage in the case and this stage lost the Democratic party the confidence of the nation.

The third stage is now upon the country. The Treasury is without money except the gold fund provided as a reserve, and this must back more than one thousand millions of demand gold obligations, and that fund is reduced to but little more than \$50,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised a government loan to build up this fund and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, the court of that body, on the motion of a southern free silver advocate, solemnly declares that he has no authority to issue the bonds. The national tendency of this act is to discourage investors from buying the bonds. It is not to be expected that capitalists will hasten to buy bonds, the validity of which is so seriously called in question. What is to happen if Mr. Carlisle is prevented from negotiating the bonds?

One shudders to think of what will necessarily happen.

If Mr. Carlisle is prevented from replenishing the gold fund, it seems inevitable that the government must very soon suspend gold payments, which means an immediate transfer of all business from an hundred cent basis to a fifty cent basis. It is appalling to contemplate what this would mean. It means an immediate demand of the payment of all debts with 50 per cent. of all men engaged in trade and commerce forced to protest.

Now is the Democratic party's opportunity. Let its representatives in Congress lay aside for the time all of their factional divisions and come together resolved to conquer the confidence of the conservative, property owning and order loving elements of the nation. Let them bring forward at once a bill declaring that this government will never, under any circumstances, permit its credit to be in the slightest degree impaired and authorizing the secretary of the Treasury to sell all the bonds needed for keeping the gold reserve up to whatever point is necessary for inspiring the world with the fullest confidence in our currency, and let that bill be passed at once under whip and spur. If the Democrats in Congress have the wisdom and the conservatism to pass this act they will regain that confidence of the nation which they have now forfeited and which they will not regain in many years unless this opportunity is seized and utilized.

PROFESSOR WILSON IS LEARNING.

The hammering which Professor Wilson's compound of Republicanism and doctrinaire theories has received has produced a small effect at any rate on the compounder. On Saturday last, on his motion, the duty on steel rails was reduced from twenty-five to twenty per cent. ad valorem. This will make the tax something like \$1 per ton, instead of what he started out with, about \$5 per ton. Still, this is nothing but that much forced out of all railroads, in the first place, and out of those who ride on and ship by the railroads, ultimately, for the benefit of the pool which has the monopoly of manufacturing steel rails.

We have looked into this matter with a good deal of care and we are satisfied that steel rails can be manufactured in this country as cheap and possibly cheaper than they can be made in Europe. If this be true, every dollar of tax put upon them is in the nature of prohibition against their importation and is consequently a dollar which the pool controlling the matter is able to extort from the Americans who buy steel rails.

We have had the benefit of the views of an expert iron man, who differs with us, and we have also read what the Iron Age, of January 25th, quotes approvingly from the speech which Mr. Dalzell delivered in the House of Representatives week before last. Nevertheless we adhere to our opinion and the reasons for it appear overwhelming.

The plants which now make steel rails in the United States are equipped with such powerful machinery that they make the rails directly from the ore. The ore is put into the cupola and comes out to the rolls in an ingot, hot and ready for rolling. It is then rolled out into whatever shape the machinery is prepared for. You may roll it into steel billets or steel rails according as your machinery is ready for the one or the other. It is obvious then that the only difference in the cost of a rail and the cost of a billet is the labor put upon the ingot after it comes from the furnace, and the difference between the capital invested in preparing for rolling billets and that invested in preparing for rolling rails. We have looked into the difference between the labor in the two cases, and into the capital also, and we do not think there is any difference which makes a serious difference between the cost of billets and rails.

Now steel billets have been offered in America within the past two weeks as low as \$15.20 per ton. The lowest that steel rails have ever sold at in London is \$15.64, or about \$18. We can then make rails, we feel confident, at \$18 if not less.

Professor Wilson stated in the House of Representatives, on the 19th of January, that he got his information concerning the manufacture of steel rails and their cost from the United States College of Politicians, called the Department of Labor, which is about as trustworthy as the Census Bureau or the Bureau of Appraise in New York Custom House, and then fooled him into believing that it cost \$5 more to make a ton of rails in this country than in Europe, as he then stated. But if Professor Wilson had been animated with the spirit of that good old Latin maxim—"Melius est petere fontes, quam sectari rivulos"—he would have gone to manufacturers—not of steel rails—but of steel billets, and he could have learned that there was very little difference between the cost of the two, and that no revenue could consequently be raised from a tariff on rails and that such an one would, therefore, be nothing but a contribution to monopolists.

But it is gratifying to know that he has been taught something, even if not enough.

The Dispatch quotes the following from the Alexandria Gazette:

"The Washington correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, writing his paper on Friday last, says:

"Among the visitors here now is Judge John T. Harris, of Virginia. In talking about the recent senatorial election in his State to-day, the Judge said that in the United States Senate of the next Congress it would be found that Virginia, in Mr. Martin, would have her Arthur P. Gorman."

God forbid! God forbid that Virginia should be represented by Arthur P. Gorman or any man like him, anywhere on this earth. Gorman is the master magician of corrupt politics in the United States—Richmond Times.

Which proves that the Times is as ignorant of the true character of Mr. Gorman as it is of that of the man in the moon.

If Senator-elect Martin shall have the respect and influence in the Senate and throughout the country accorded to Mr. Gorman, Virginia may well be proud of her two senators—Alexandria Gazette.

We have noticed this in the Gazette but had foreborne to comment upon it.

But now that the Dispatch brings it forward we will remark that it would be well for Mr. Gorman if all others were as ignorant of his true character as they are of that of the man in the moon.

But since the Dispatch quotes this and gives it thereby a seeming endorsement it is quite in order to ask if it also would be proud to have Virginia represented by an A. P. Gorman?

Suicide of Miss Newhouse.

Culpeper, Va., Jan. 29, 1894.

Editor Times: My attention has been called to an article in your paper, dated 29th of January, signed "A Relative," mentioning an article telegraphed you from Culpeper as to the sad ending of my daughter's life on Saturday last.

I wish to say in justice to my sorrowing household and our child, who was so dear to us, that she left a note stating that she had never been happy since she had broken an engagement of marriage with young Hill, and could never be happy again, and as life was no pleasure to her she determined to put an end to her unhappy existence, begging of her God and parents to forgive her for the act, and expressing her love for all and her regret for her estrangement. Whilst it is indeed sad to all parties concerned that publicity should be given such matters, it is but justice to the dead, her relatives and friends, that the public should be informed of the facts so far as were ascertained by a note left by her, addressed to her parents.

It is very true that this engagement was broken nearly two years ago, and since that time the living mortal has been seemingly happier than our daughter, who she never had alluded to young Hill in any way unless the subject was mentioned to her; therefore the only intelligent conclusion to be drawn is that she was temporarily deranged at the time, and was neither responsible for the note she had written nor the dreadful deed she had performed, and that she has been forgiven by her God, as she has been by her sad and loving parents. We have never seen the article referred to by young Hill's relatives, telegraphed from Culpeper, which mentioned him as a nephew of General A. P. Hill. * * *

Respectfully yours,

S. M. NEWHOUSE.

(In the above letter the writer expresses the highest regard for Mr. Hill.—EJ.)

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: Although the new ship-building policy of the British Admiralty may not be entirely announced until the naval estimates are presented in March, the decision to build a fleet of 33,000,000 tons, or strengthening the fleet is a feat of crowning importance. The leading details of the new programme are already well understood.

It is now demonstrated that, in spite of the confident declaration of the government that England's navy is more powerful to-day than the navies of France and Russia combined, there will be new and costly outlays to strengthen the truth is that the practical question is not what the French and Russian navies now are, but what they will be, under the plans contemplated.

Last year Great Britain launched the fastest cruiser Astraea, and Camellia, Charlybelle, Flora, Forte, and Hermione, each of 4,300 tons, or about as large as our Philadelphia, making 191-2 knots; she also launched four 23-ton torpedo-boat destroyers, the Blackthorn, Horne, Loring, and Lynx, of 2,514 tons, and two gun vessels, the Speedy and Dryad. But France that same year launched the battle ships Charles Martel, 11,800 tons; Jauréguiberry, 10,000 tons; and the armored cruiser Charner, 4,700 tons; the protected cruisers Bugeaud, Chasseloup-Laubat, and Friant, each of 3,700 tons; and 191-2 knots; the Suquet, 3,400 tons; and the gun vessels D'Arville and Fleurance; the torpedo-boat destroyers Lanquenet, 2,500 tons; Archer, 2,512, and Mousquetier, 2,170 tons. Russia launched the battle ships Tri Sviatella, 12,000 tons, and Ushakov, 4,250 tons; the 23-knot vessels Gultamak, Griden, and Vasilik.

New York Times: When the Republicans were desperately striving to pass the Federal Election bill, better known as the Force bill, New York Tribune cheered on the forces of its party with the assurance that the bill contained the possibility of new tariffs without number.

An income tax bill passed by the House of Representatives would become the fruit of force bills innumerable.

New York World: Bourke Cochran seems to be a Bismarck whom Kaiser Croker cannot placate by any overtures of friendship, and it is thought in Washington that Croker feels a real deal of anxiety over the fact that Cochran is a man of brains and character, decidedly indisposed to take orders from any boss. He has the advantage also of not wanting anything that Croker can offer, while his unusual strength with the masses of this city makes him a man whom a discreet boss does not desire to drive into open revolt. On the whole, Croker's insolence in going to Washington to "take control of the New York Tribune" is a most unbecomingly interesting situation in local politics.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEGRO.

What Ex-Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, Says.

This is the way a negro correspondent of the New York Sun presents the views of John R. Lynch, the leading colored politician of Mississippi:

Ex-Congressman John R. Lynch, one of the ablest and best-known colored men in the country, spends most of his time in Washington, where he has a law office, and to president of the Capital Savings Bank. Lynch keeps up his Mississippi interests, being largely engaged in the lumbering industry. He is a man of large wealth. He has just returned from a long visit to his farm in Mississippi and to other points in the South. When I asked him if the negroes of the lower Mississippi Valley, one of the poorest of the country, had improved in their material condition since the war, he said:

"I answer, in a general sense, in the affirmative, but the improvement among the colored people has been relatively, about in proportion to that of the whites. During the past ten years there has been what may be called a general paralysis of the agricultural industries of the South, resulting from the low price of cotton, which is the principal product, instead of Mississippi delta. The price of cotton is now between six and seven cents a pound for middling cotton, whereas, about eight years ago, it brought from nine to ten cents a pound. While this depression results from the falling off in the price of cotton, has produced the paralysis to which I have alluded, I think it is felt to a greater extent among the whites than with the blacks, because the capital is furnished by the whites, while the labor is furnished by the blacks."

Discussing the condition of the negro in the South, and asked if he saw any appreciable improvement in the race, the ex-congressman said: "Not during the past ten years. Between the abolition of slavery and 1881 there was marked improvement. During the past ten years, however, there has been no material improvement for the reasons stated. In other words, the masses of the two races in that section of the country, instead of improving materially, have retrogressed; but this has been more marked among the whites than among the blacks, for the reason that the white man's capital has been afflicted with the same losses sustained by the blacks, as a mass have been in the depreciation of the value of their labor. The blacks live on less than the whites, and it therefore takes less to support them and their families."

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Dr. John L. Harman, of Accomac county, is dead.

The grip is not as prevalent in Loudoun county as it was a few weeks ago.

Captain G. R. Reed, formerly Mayor of Leesburg, was paralyzed on his right side on Friday morning.

The South Boston Times demands a dog-taxing law. It shows that without such a law sheep raising is impossible in Halifax.

The gloomy outlook for ice this winter has turned the attention of some of the Leesburg business men to the consideration of establishing an ice manufactory there.

The Adventist evangelists are creating quite a sensation in the eastern part of Alleghany county, and many converts have been made by their preachings. They are expected to hold forth in Clifton Forge soon.

At West Columbia and Clifton, W. Va., people are suffering for the necessities of life, and the Governor will be asked for aid. The people of these towns are, it is reported, refused help by the owners of the poor, and many of the families were found entirely without fire or food of any kind.

And now the Legislature wants to require all railroads hereafter to be chartered to furnish its members with free passes, Danville has half a dozen railroads, and it is already chartered that will furnish passes on application, and walking is said to be splendid on the Virginia and Kentucky, the Danville and East Tennessee and the Dan River and Balcony Falls—Danville Register.

The appointment of Mr. Harvey L. Wilson as assistant secretary of the House of Representatives is a deserved compliment to a worthy man, and Mr. Wilson's friends in this city were very glad to learn of his good fortune. Mr. Wilson was for a long time connected with the local staff of the Times in this city, and it is safe to say that no newspaper man was more popular—Richmond correspondence in the Alexandria Gazette.

Delegate George W. Kolmer, of Augusta county, yesterday introduced in the House of Delegates the bill which he so successfully carried through the Senate last session, providing for the employment of female physicians to care for females in the insane asylums of the State. Through the opposition mainly of a few physicians the measure was defeated in the Senate two years ago, but it is now said that it will stand a better fate at the present session—Norfolk Ledger.

Sheriff Veitch, of Alexandria county, who was in Washington Saturday, talking about driving the policy and crap players from Jackson City across Long Bridge, as drivers drive cattle, last week, says he will do so again should occasion arise, and also that if the General Assembly should pass a bill to drive the crap players from Jackson City, he will expel every one and all sorts of rascals from Jackson City, and keep them out; but that he cannot do so without an order to that effect.

Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia, who recently made that now celebrated charge to a Federal grand jury in the same indictment, says the Norfolk Ledger, who consulted Vice-President Stevens as to the advisability of his speech, in his State, the part of General Mahone in Virginia, and who was told by the sage of Liberty Hall, as he is called, on the shoulder, "It won't do, my dear boy, in Georgia." Judge Speer's charge goes far to establish the truth of Mr. John Wise's famous definition of a southern Republican—"He is an apostate who has sold his soul to the devil."

They are home again.

After visiting Marion the Committee Reach This City Sunday Evening.

After four days' traveling the legislative wayfarers returned on Sunday evening from their tour of inspection through the Southwest.

After the return from Blacksburg, on Friday evening, everybody retired early to secure some much needed rest. The next morning was a beautiful one, although rather raw, and soon after breakfast the excursionists started for Marion to visit the Southwestern Lunatic Asylum. The party had been increased by Capt. Sol Vance Loveston, the son of Senator Loveston, and Captain Theodore Graham, of Florida, both students at the Blacksburg College.

Shortly after noon Marion was reached, where the strangers were met by Senator Buchanan and Judge Sheffey, together with a number of members of the Board of Visitors. On the arrival at the institution the committee held a meeting at the office of the superintendent, Dr. Robert J. Proctor, and listened to a detailed statement of the latter as to the condition and needs of the institution. After dinner the various buildings were inspected, and a visit was also paid to the farm of the asylum, where everything was found to be in first class condition. The rest of the afternoon was spent in the company of a bevy of charming young ladies, of Marion, who happened to be visiting at the institution.

After tea a hop was given in the big reception hall, in which the inmates of the asylum also participated, and some and inane had a very pleasant time. It was after 11 o'clock when the party finally returned to their car.

Shortly before Richmond was reached a meeting of the travelers was called, and Capt. Wm. C. R. R. Hinton, of Henrico, presided, and a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Senator Stubbs, Mr. Campbell of Amherst, Mr. Akers, as representative of the railroads, and Mr. Loveston, for the many courtesies shown the committee on the trip. Mr. Pentress was delegated to bring the gentlemen before the committee, and in a few well-chosen words Captain Binford explained the action of the meeting. Senator Stubbs briefly replied on behalf of himself and his colleagues.

University Extension Lectures.

The third of the series of University Extension Lectures, under the auspices of the alumni of Richmond College, will be delivered to-night in the lecture-room of the Grace-Street Baptist church at 8 o'clock. Professor H. H. Harris will discuss the "Transfiguration of Epilepsy." These lectures are gaining in popularity, and it is expected that the theme to-night will prove even more interesting than those heretofore.

Robbed in the Market.

While in the Second market on Saturday afternoon Mrs. J. B. Tiller was robbed of her pocket-book by a negro.

The negro, seeing the end of the pocket-book protruding from the pocket of the lady's sash, boldly seized it and made his escape in the crowd.

Mrs. Tiller's loss is \$5 in currency, a pearl-and-gold pencil, and her latch key.

Police Court.

It was the usual Monday morning docket that confronted Justice John yesterday morning.

There was only one important case. Thomas White (colored) was fined \$10.50 and costs for violating Amelia Foster on the public street.

There were sixteen drunks, nine dismissed cases, three continued, and three attachments issued.

Crutches, Trusses, and Braces.

All styles and prices at

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO'S,

Richmond, Va.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Etc.

Are You Nervous.

Are you tired out, do you have that first feeling or sick headache? You are relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve and bodily strength.

THE TIMES DAILY FASHION HINT.

The Society Girl Wears Shining Lizards Instead of Sparkling Diamonds.

"Yes," she said, as she disentangled the little lizard-like tail of her chameleon from her left ear, "the Bachelor's ball was a success." The ear was pink and warm, and the chameleon liked to stay there, but she had not become accustomed to the cold-bodied little animals, so she took him off her hair and pinned him to the back of her corset, where his little gold chain allowed him very little leeway. Strange fashion this! To chain such little beasts to one's self for an ornament, as if all the earth's mineral and vegetable treasures were not enough for woman's adornment without resorting to live animals.

The Bachelor's ball may have been successful, but it was evidently not sufficient for she was decked out for another, as gaily as if she had never tasted the joys of ball-room excitement. She wore a dainty, diaphanous gown of pale heliotrope, but it was not her dress which made her lovely. Her hair was gold and had just the right twist to make her look fetching. Combed high in a French twist at the crown of her head, in front it was parted about two inches back, then twisted back on each side under the coil. It was then waved slightly around the front and sides.

This is the way Caroline Minkel arranges her hair, and it is a favorite with young women for evening. Another pretty arrangement beautified the raven locks of the slim brunette to whom she was talking. Her hair was very thin and glossy, and waved in three waves at each side; then combed back and twisted in a tight knot in exactly the same spot that the blonde's hair was, but instead of standing straight up, it stood straight out in the back. There was no bang, but in the very middle of the forehead was a tiny tuft of hair not more than half an inch long.

Dr. Potter's Last Lecture.

The final illuminated lecture of the present World's Fair series by Dr. D. C. Potter, of New York, takes place to-night at the Mozart Academy of Music. The subject will be "The Midway Plaisance," the wickedest street on the globe, the best advertised street on earth. Dr. Potter will entertain the audience in a descriptive manner more than pleasing on this vast subject; his illustrations and descriptions of all that was exhibited there and then, is more than of ordinary amusement. The Turk Syrian, Egyptian, and natives of all the remote corners of the globe, together with their villages, streets, etc., will be seen, the dancing girls, the dance that was suppressed by the police in New York. The greatest construction of mechanical art, the Ferris Wheel, in ten views.

Those who have waited for this last lecture cannot afford to lose it; those who have been entertained and amused during the first three lectures will be the more pleased at this final lecture of the present series.

Dramatic Entertainment.

An amateur theatrical entitled "Wooling under Difficulties" will be presented by the Dramatic Association of St. Mary's church next Monday night, February 5th, at their hall on Marshall street between Third and Fourth. An interesting programme has been arranged, which also includes the "Milk Maids' Drill," participated in by sixteen young ladies, and the various manoeuvres of the drill will render a highly pleasing effect. The proceeds of the entertainment will be for the benefit of the contemplated new edifice to be erected by St. Mary's congregation, and a large attendance is anticipated.

Property Transfers.

Richmond: George W. Dobson's trustees to Granite Building Company, 35 feet on the north side of Mumford street, between Brook and Main, \$1,215; Fulton & Brock to Slater, Meyers & Co., stock of goods, fixtures, etc., at store No. 1095 west Broad street, \$1,992.21.

Supreme Court of Appeals.

Mills and Fairfax against Norfolk and Western Railroad and Bonds argued by Epps Hinton, Jr., Esq., for plaintiff in error.

A Sure Shot or Cough.

If suffered to progress, often results in an incurable cough. Brown's Bronchial Troches give instant relief.

World's Fair Award

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Meyer's, Sixth and Broad.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, January 30, 1894.

Did yesterday's rain keep you from the Grand Reduction Sale?

The weather has quite an influence on trade—less and less though with trade here, Cohen's is a law unto itself. To-day is better than yesterday. We're not speaking of weather, nor do we grumble at it—it's the Store and its Readiness.

More news from the Cotton overflow in the DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

1 case of Merrick Shirting Prints, pretty designs, 4c.

1 case of Sheet Irish Lawns, white grounds, with pretty colored figures, 9 pieces, 30c a yard.

9 pieces Colored Silks—we can't help mentioning them again—30c. They are figured, striped, and solid colors; sold from 60c to 41c.